/202 cont./

142 of his skin is pale yellow, somewhat darker on the face. The hair on his head is black, straight, and thick. His nose is broad at the base and sometimes hooked, his cheekbones protrude slightly, his mouth is small, and his eyes hazel with thick black brows. His muscular strength is quite considerable (but less than
147 that of the Russian peasant). The Kirghiz /Kazak/ is hardened from youth on the steppe, living under the open sky, and this gives him great endurance and little sensitivity to external influences (change of temperature, bruises, wounds, etc.). For
[151] this reason the Kirghiz /Kazak/ have developed little sense of taste and smell and a blunted sense of touch, but have highly developed eyesight and hearing. The body temperature of the Kirghiz /Kazak/ is higher on the average (0.73° C.) than that
145 of the Russian. Sexual maturity begins at approximately the same time as for the Russian, although somewhat earlier in the
165 women. With all their comparative organic strength, the Kirghiz /Kazak/ are not distinguished for their longevity. Octogenarians among them are rare. /Illustration appears here./

142 In general the female type is similar to the male, but somewhat weaker and finer. Quite often the head is larger in relation to the body than it is among the men (which is evidence of mental development). The facial features are more regular and expressive than among the men. Beautiful Kirghiz /Kazak/ women are not especially uncommon.

153 Among the intellectual abilities of the Kirghiz /Kazak/, one should mention first his memory for the setting surrounding his life (nature, people, events). In this sense the Kirghiz /Kazak/ is considerably superior to the peasant. Memory of a higher order, especially for the mastery of abstract concepts, is weak. The Kirghiz /Kazak/ has less love of knowledge than curiosity. Study (especially of mathematics) is not difficult for
871 him, and many of the students have good capabilities. The Kirghiz /Kazak/ do not receive schooling, and almost all of
802 them are illiterate. The people can count only up to 10,000 -- "tmen'" (Russian "t'ma") -- the Kirghiz /Kazak/ know no numbers higher than that. (In the ordinary routine of their life, by the way, they very rarely have to count to 10,000.)

[161] died or changed their way of life. This fact lies behind the great drop in the number of Kazakh nomadic households, from 567,000 in 1930 to one-fourth that amount, 158,000, in 1935.

It will be recalled that between 1926 and 1939 the Kazakh population suffered an absolute loss of 900,000, and a projected loss of 1,400,000, figured on the 15.9 average rate of increase for the entire Soviet Union. The major factors which contributed to this decline may now be summarized:

[165] (1) Starvation through loss of herds during the period of the first great collectivization drive, 1929-1933.

(2) The poor conditions of life and the prevalence of famine and disease during the early period of collectivization.

(3) Mass arrests and liquidations of resisters to collectivization ("enemies of the people").

[167] (4) Border crossings by Kazakhs into Sinkiang and Mongolia.

(5) Kazakh migration to the neighboring Turkic peoples, primarily the Karakalpaks and the Uzbeks.

[177] (6) Russification of Kazakhs who moved to the new urban developments of southern Siberia.

The population losses in any single category cannot be estimated with accuracy; one can only list those factors contributing to population loss with comments about their relative significance. The major factor was undoubtedly starvation through loss of herds and through the conditions attending collectivization. The flight across the borders into countries outside the USSR is a dramatic factor, but not one which accounts [167] for large numbers. There are no signs of a great increase in the population of Sinkiang, for example, in the early 1930's. The total population of Sinkiang is small, and an influx of hundreds of thousands of people could not have passed unnoticed, especially since there were western observers in the area at the time.

The movement of Kazakhs into the cities of southern Siberia, presumably in the Urals and the Kuzbass, is the official Russian explanation. This explanation cannot be the whole story but must be accepted as a [177] part of the truth. That is, Kazakhs who are urbanized, speak Russian habitually, and work in Russian factories seek a Russian nationality listing. [369] They have been encouraged to do so at certain periods of Soviet history, primarily in the 1930's.

The factor of GPU arrests and liquidation, together with attendant [165] factors such as starvation among those who were not themselves liquidated but whose herds were, may account for a maximum of 125,000 Kazakhs. The last major factor is the flight of Kazakhs to other neigh- [167] boring nationalities. A minor factor related to this last is the low rate of increase among those Kazakhs resident in areas outside Kazakhstan.

KAZAKH POPULATION IN 1939

[161] A total of 3,100,000 Kazakhs was listed for the USSR as a whole in
[131] the 1939 census. Approximately 84 per cent were resident in Kazakhstan, nearly 10 per cent lived in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakia, and the rest